

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1882.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

East.

Pleuro-pneumonia has made its appearance in Lancaster county, Pa.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Vermont to provide that persons condemned to the gallows shall be rendered insensible before execution.

President Arthur was at Princeton College last week, and addressed the students from the steps of Dr. McCosh's residence. His son has entered the class of 1885.

Frank Queen, proprietor of the New York Clipper, died at Philadelphia of paralysis of the brain, aged 63.

A bill before the Legislature of Vermont imposes a fine of \$10 for offering a boy under 15 years of age a cigar or cigarette.

James H. Corey, the Long Branch landlord who demanded \$2,500 from his sick guests last summer, has been indicted for robbery, riot, extortion, assault and maintaining a nuisance.

R. V. Storrs & Co., manufacturers of woollens at Dedham, Mass., have failed. Their liabilities are \$43,000, with nominal assets of \$225,000.

Marie Prescott, the actress, who sued President Toussaint, of the American News Company, for criminal libel, by circulating a dramatic sheet containing a scurrilous attack on her, has obtained a verdict from the jury for \$12,500 damages.

Freight trains on the Hudson River road collided at Rhinecliff, by which an engine and twelve cars were thrown into the water, causing a loss of \$80,000.

A new 1-cent morning paper is to be started in New York on Nov. 15 by Joseph Pulitzer, of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and William H. Hatch, of the Washington Post. The office will be in the Spruce street side of the Tribune building.

West.

A desperate shooting affair occurred at Mendon, Kearney county, Neb. Jack Woods, Sheriff of Hitchcock and Dundy counties, found at supper in a hotel three men who had stolen horses, and tried to make an arrest. The fellows' pal, sitting across the table, then drew a revolver on Woods, who turned and was shot through the back, dropping dead. The two men and two more of their gang jumped up, and, in the melee, killed two citizens. The bandits then fled.

Twenty Mormon elders have left Salt Lake for missionary work in the Southern States, and seventy-five for the European field.

At Cincinnati William Saube, 60 years old, after having quarreled with his son, aged 33, lay in wait for him on their premises, shot him dead, and then went up in a barn loft and cut his throat with a razor. The younger Saube leaves a wife and several children.

At San Carlos, A. T., Gen. Crook, in a conference with the head men of the Apaches, informed them that they would be counted every day, that they could not be found outside its limits would be treated as hostiles. He prohibits the manufacture of their favorite intoxicants.

John A. Cockerell, who killed Col. Rayback at St. Louis, was bailed in \$10,000. The Grand Jury indicted him for murder in the second degree.

A car of new corn from Parsons, Kansas, grading No. 2, sold at auction in St. Louis for 75 cents per bushel.

The Michigan crop report for October states the average yield of wheat in the State is 18 1/4 bushels per acre and the aggregate product is estimated at 31,899,445 bushels.

Winnipeg has celebrated the opening of a street railway and the lighting of its main thoroughfare by electricity.

South.

Hog cholera is playing havoc with the swine in the region of Iowa City, Iowa. One farmer lost over 400 head within a few days.

Five negroes, including one woman, were hanged at Eastman, Ga., for complicity in a terrible riot which occurred at a camp-meeting at that place in August last. The outbreak had its origin in the arrest by the City Marshal of a negro gambler, who, upon receiving and attempting to escape, was shot and killed. This infuriated the negroes to a furious pitch, and they wreaked their vengeance in the most horrible manner upon a young man named Harvard, whom they killed and mutilated. In an encounter which followed between the white citizens and the riotous negroes three of the latter were killed. The colored people of the region regarded the punishment as out of all proportion to the crime committed, and there were apprehensions of trouble at the execution, but it occurred, and the five negroes were hanged without any attempt at rescue.

Near Mineral Springs, Ark., a posse who wished to arrest the two George boys found them at their father's residence. Upon the fugitives disobeying an order not to stir the pursuers fired, instantly killing old man George and one son, and fatally wounding a younger man visiting at the place.

Robert Paine, senior Bishop of the Methodist Church South, died at Aberdeen, Me.

The National Cotton-Planters' Association, recently in session at Little Rock, Ark., resolved to hold a World's Centennial Cotton Exposition in 1894, that year being designated because of the seizure by the King of England in 1784 of eight bales of cotton as contraband, it having been charged that America could not produce so large a quantity.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Reports to the Canadian Government indicate an upsurge of the Indians on Canoe Lake, in the Northwest Territories.

The Liquor-Dealers' and Manufacturers' Protective Association of the United States met at Milwaukee. It was decided to change the name of the organization, which will hereafter be known as the Personal

Liberty League of the United States, to be composed of the various State Protective Associations, and also the National Distillers and Brewers' Associations. Resolutions were adopted recognizing the necessity for vigorous and aggressive resistance to the prohibition movement, and congratulating anti-Prohibitionists everywhere on the result of the election in Ohio.

The Tariff Commission has finished taking testimony and will remain in New York until December making up its report.

Benjamin Legault, a French Canadian, has sued for an injunction to prevent his sister, who is 65 years old, and worth \$100,000, from marrying a young man.

A fight between Mexican customs officers and smugglers, at Tampasco, on the Rio Grande, resulted in the killing of four of the smugglers.

The Rev. Thomas Nicholson and Mrs. J. R. Boyce, confined in the Hotel Dieu at Montreal, for insanity, evaded their nurses, jumped from the second and fourth stories of the institution respectively, and were killed.

John D. Defrees, for many years Public Printer at Washington, died at Rockville Springs, W. Va., in his 73d year, leaving five children.

In 1881 he published a newspaper at South Bend, Ind., and in 1884 became proprietor of the Indianapolis Journal, which he conducted for ten years.

The Universalists' General Convention, in session at Philadelphia, condemned the death penalty, landed and endorsed the efforts of the prohibitionists and resolved that State Legislatures should enact stringent laws for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

A Convention of Baptist clergymen and laymen, in session for several days at Hamilton, Ont., declined to demand of the Frontier the introduction of the Bible as a textbook in the public schools, as they do not wish to interfere with the religious liberty of any citizen.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Secretary Folger having ruled that gold certificates can only be procured at New York, Western bankers will be compelled to pay express charges both on their gold to that city and on the certificates upon their return.

W. W. Corcoran and other citizens of Washington have incorporated an association with a capital of \$100,000 to erect a monument to the memory of Thomas Jefferson.

Secretary Folger has called in \$15,000,000 in extended 5 percent bonds, payable Jan. 18 next.

Secretary Frelinghuysen received a note from the American Representative at London, containing the regrets of Earl Granville, the British Foreign Minister, at the arrest of Henry George while in Ireland.

The Secretary thereupon requested a personal interview with Mr. George at his convenience.

The President suspended Jonathan Dices, Indian Agent at the Colorado River Agency, and appointed John W. Clark as his successor. Indian Agent McGillicuddy, of the Menominee Agency, has tendered his resignation to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary declined to accept the resignation pending the result of the investigation now in progress.

Dr. Hamilton, of New York, has presented to the Garfield board of audit a bill for \$25,000 for professional services.

Stamped envelopes of the best quality are to be reduced to \$1.80 per 1,000, exclusive of postage, at the commencement of the new year.

Army officers predict that Gen. Pope will find great difficulty in securing confirmation by the Senate as Major General, on account of his personal hostility to Fitz John Porter.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Cadet Whitaker has come out as a Democrat.

The prohibitionists of New Hampshire have nominated Josiah W. Fletcher for Governor.

A Cincinnati dispatch says that "the election of Gen. Goff, Republican, to Congress in the West Virginia First district is assured by about 1,500 majority. In the Second district of that State the result is not quite definitely settled, although the latest returns make it almost certain that Wilson, Democrat, is elected over Mason, Republican, by about fifty majority."

In the United States Circuit Court at Portland, Ore., Judge Deady called the attention of the Grand Jury to the law in regard to political assessment, and instructed the jury, if any violation of the law could be found, that it was their duty to indict the offenders.

Representatives of the colored people of Rhode Island, in convention at Newport, discussed their alleged wrongs at the hands of the Republican party, demanded a fair apportionment of the public office, and determined to support that candidate for office who had most regard for their rights and feelings.

Dr. J. H. McLean, of patent-medicine fame, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of St. Louis, Mo.

Joseph N. Dolph was elected United States Senator on the forty-first ballot by the Oregon Legislature.

At the first political meeting ever held by the Mormons, which took place at Ogden, Utah, on the evening of Oct. 21, Cannon denounced what he termed the attempt to despoil the Mormons of their constitutional rights.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The German ship Constantia came in collision with the steamer City of Antwerp fourteen miles off Eddystone lighthouse, and both vessels were sunk. No lives lost.

The Irish National Conference assembled at Dublin on the 17th of October, Parnell presiding. The platform was occupied by a number of prominent men, including the Lord Mayor of Dublin and the extreme Irish members of Parliament. Egan, Treasurer of the Land League, presented his report, and asked that he be relieved from office. Nearly \$250,000 passed through his hands. Parnell presented the programme of the conference, which declares for home rule and the right of tenant-farmers to become

owners by purchase. He denied that there had been any defection from Irish-American ranks, asserting that if there had been, he, at least, would have discovered it. All the speakers united in declaring that the Land not was an utter failure. Michael Davitt, who is dissenting from Parnell's land-reform scheme, will co-operate with him in effecting the abolition of landlordism.

Fourteen of the crew of the steamer City of Antwerp, in collision in the English channel with the ship Constantia, were drowned. It was at first announced that no lives were lost by the disaster.

The new Russian loan, \$80,000,000, nominal 3 percent bonds at 84, will be issued immediately by Rothschild.

It is evident, says a Dublin dispatch, that, if there is no actual secession in the Irish National party, there is so wide a difference in the lines of action advocated by Davitt and Parnell that it is hardly possible they can pull in the same harness.

Turkey is now ready to do business with England looking to a final adjustment of the Egyptian complication, and notice to this effect has been given by the Porte to the British Ambassador at Constantinople.

The committee of the National League has adopted an address to the Irish people in substance as follows: "The landlords have combined with the purpose of breaking the spirits of the tenants. The dismay which the present scale of judicial rents has created among the applicants to the land courts renders it more necessary than ever that the tenantry should be reunited in a vigilant and lawful association for the purpose of protecting themselves from injustice. The inspiration of our struggles is to transfer all local power and patronage from privileged strangers to the hands of the people, and so fortify the people for the work of self-government."

After having been asserted and denied, and reasserted and redented, times without number, that Arabi Bey, the leader of the Egyptian rebels, would be permitted to employ foreign counsel to defend him, the matter seems to have been settled at last, and that Broadway, Eve and Napier, three distinguished English barristers, will be entrusted with the defense of the great rebel.

Barry Sullivan, the tragedian, has consented to be a Parliamentary candidate in Ireland on home-rule principles.

The indictment against Arabi Pasha embraces numerous counts of a serious character. It is charged that in violation of the rights of nations he displayed a white flag in Alexandria as a cover under which to retrain his forces and give the city over to fire and pillage; that he incited the Egyptians to engage in armed rebellion against the Khedive; that he continued the war after peace had been declared; and, in a general way, that he incited civil war, massacre, devastation, and pillage in Egyptian territory.

The new army of Egypt will number 11,000 men and cost \$288,000 per annum. Baker Pasha proposes that the field officers be half British and half native, the gendarmes to be officered by Egyptians.

News has been received at Irkutsk, Siberia, that the harbor-expert party in the Lena delta are all well. Nothing has been learned concerning the fate of Lieut. Chippa.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Mrs. Langtry, the English professional beauty, arrived at New York Oct. 23. She is accompanied by Mrs. Labouchere, the wife of the famous London editor. She will appear on the stage in the principal cities of the country under the management of Henry Abbey, of New York. Her repertoire comprises only four plays—"As You Like It," "The Honeymoon," "She Stoops to Conquer," and "An Unusual Match."

Charles Ford while attending the trial of his brother, Robert, at Plattsburg, N. Y., was arrested on a charge of complicity in the robbery of the Lexington and Richmond stage-coach last year.

The official returns of the Ohio election give Newman, Democrat, a plurality of 13,415 over Townsend, Republican, and a majority over all of 1,563.

Arabi has summoned De Lesseps as a witness on his trial.

The Dublin corporation refused to vote for Gen. Wolsley the freedom of the city.

The revolt in Herzegovina is increasing. Many conscripts are deserting and joining the insurgents.

Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, which was so terribly scourged by cholera, is almost destroyed by a cyclone.

The False Prophet threatens an invasion of Lower Egypt. His following is large, and his revolt completely dwarfs Arabi Pasha's recent movements. In June last 6,000 Egyptian soldiers were surrounded and massacred by his army.

King Milan of Serbia was fired at by a woman in the Cathedral at Belgrade, but escaped unhurt.

Dr. Boynton has filed a claim of \$4,500 for services during the illness of Garfield. It is believed to be the last of the list of doctors' bills.

Estimates have been prepared for the pay and mileage of the members of the Forty-eighth Congress. There will be 325 members and eight delegates. For that pay there has been asked \$1,065,000, and \$25,000 for contingents. For mileage \$125,000 is estimated, making a total of over \$1,200,000.

Ed Johnson and Charley Williams fought a duel with horsewhips near Greensboro, N. C. The fight lasted four hours, and was witnessed by fifty spectators. Both men were badly injured. All on account of a woman.

Ex-Gov. E. A. Straw, of New Hampshire, aged 78, died at Manchester, of softening of the brain.

William Bartel, one of the wealthiest men in Delaware county, Pa., committed suicide.

The largest business ever done in Chicago by Miss Mary Anderson was during her recent engagement at McVicker's. The large theater was filled at every performance by intelligent and critical audiences, composed of the very best class of citizens, and the fair artist was called before the curtain at the end of nearly every act. Hermann, the world-renowned prestidigitator, is astonishing the patrons of McVicker's Theater this week by his wonderful feats of magic.

DEADLY FEUD.

Sanguinary Battle Fought by Three Men in the Streets of Knoxville, Tenn.

The Belligerent Trio Slain by Each Other and Two Spectators Severely Wounded.

[Knoxville (Tenn.) Telegram.]

One of the most horrible tragedies in our annals occurred in this city to-day. One year ago Christmas eve Will Mabry was killed under peculiar circumstances. His death grew out of a feud between the families of Mabry and Lusk. At the time there was much excitement, owing to the fact that both families were prominent, and it was generally reported that much blood might be shed between the two families.

It will be remembered that on Christmas eve Will Mabry was killed by Don C. Lusk, who was then a member of the Recorder's Court, which resulted in the death of Don C. Lusk and his father, Moses Lusk. Now follows the tragedy which must be reported to-day.

It appears that yesterday morning Mabry met Maj. O'Connor at the fair grounds, where some races were being run, and said to him that he was a thief, a scoundrel, and a liar.

It was reported that he was responsible for his (Mabry's) son's death. This morning, about 10:30 o'clock, Gen. Joseph Mabry was in the street, and made the remark that he would kill Maj. O'Connor just as soon as he saw him. Maj. O'Connor had been advised that his life was threatened, and naturally armed himself and prepared to meet his enemy. Maj. O'Connor was the President of the Mechanics' National Bank of Knoxville. He was standing in his door waiting for his enemy, who appeared, apparently unarmed, walking up the street.

Gen. Mabry drew a double-barreled shotgun, and shot the General, inflicting a mortal wound. Before the General could arise, he shot him a second time. When he had killed him, Joseph A. Mabry, Jr., who had been given a double-barreled shotgun, a revolver, and a knife, appeared and drew a revolver, and shot Maj. O'Connor through the heart.

Before, however, young Mabry had fired that fatal shot, Thomas O'Connor, who had been given a double-barreled shotgun, a revolver, and a knife, appeared and drew a revolver, and shot Maj. O'Connor through the heart.

There is the most intense excitement here in Knoxville, and reports are almost rehashed to report these facts because it does Tennessee so much harm. It will be remembered that Don Lusk and his father, Moses Lusk, had an altercation in the Recorder's office with Joseph A. Mabry, Sr., and Joseph A. Mabry, Jr., and that Don Lusk and his father, Moses Lusk, were killed. Joseph A. Mabry, Sr., and his son Joe, were arrested and put under bonds to await a trial for the murder of Don Lusk and his father. At the trial about two weeks ago both the Mabrys were acquitted, but were re-arrested for carrying concealed weapons, and also acquitted on that charge. The people of this city were surprised at the acquittal of the two Mabrys, but thought that the troubles were all over, and now we would have peace in this community. All the parties to the affair were men of marked prominence in Tennessee, and the case of O'Connor being the possessor of a fortune estimated at \$100,000. He was rated as the richest man in the State. He was lavish in his gifts to donations of persons and institutions, and his death is greatly mourned.

THE RED MAN.

Indian Commissioner Price's Report of the Operations of His Bureau.

Commissioner Price, of the Indian Bureau, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, says: "Land has been opened to cultivation, houses for Indian residences built, schools opened and operated, and in many cases and in various ways the cause of civilization generally advanced. The difficulty of procuring Agents of the right stamp is regarded as one of the most important causes which operate to retard the improvement of the Indians. The co-operation of the religious societies is regarded by the Commissioner as a very important factor in the civilization of the Indians, and he points to the benefits derived from their work during the past few years. The present appropriations are regarded as entirely too small to accomplish the objects in view in a reasonable time. The Commissioner says: 'If \$1,000,000 for educational purposes given now will save several millions in the future, it is wise economy to give that million at once and dole it out in small sums that do but little good.' The evils of cash annuities are commented upon, and an instance given where, after a cash payment to the Utes, \$2,000 were spent for firearms, ammunition, and whiskey in Salt Lake City, and in a short time nine-tenths of the payment went in the same direction. The funds appropriated by Congress in the regular appropriation bill for the support of the Indian Service are entirely insufficient, mainly owing to the high price of beef and flour. The total number of Indians in the United States exclusive of Alaska is 232,369. The Commissioner comments in several terms upon the delay in the river traffic of the Indians, and quotes many instances of trouble arising from it. He recommends greater stringency in the laws on the subject, and says that the introduction of liquor into the Indian country should be repealed. The report declares there is an urgent necessity for additional legislation to prevent intrusion upon Indian lands. Exclusive of the five civilized tribes, whose number of Indian pupils attending school the past year has been 8,584. Of these 468 were in attendance at the Indian Normal School at Hampton, Va., and 8,116 at reservation day schools. The average attendance for the year was 3,249. Industries are carried on at agency boarding-schools, and is receiving more and more attention each year. In connection with fifty-seven schools, 1,428 acres are under cultivation, blacksmithing, tailoring and harness making are taught at four schools. Seven teach shoemaking, ten carpentering, and fifty car sing and care of stock. Training in house work is being stimulated by the success of experiment at Carlisle, Hampton and Forest Grove. An appropriation of not less than \$50,000 should be made by Congress at its next session to properly equip the existing agency schools for industrial training. The whole number of schools in operation is 161, or five less than last year.

The Trading Rat of the Rocky Mountains.

A curious statement is made about the trading rat, which is one of the unique and interesting animals met with in the Rocky mountains. The miners of the region declare that, although these rats enter houses, camps and mines and take things that do not belong to them, they never take an article without leaving something in its place. They conduct a trade and hence their name. They enter dwellings at night, and steal anything they can find, carrying away spoons, knives and forks, but invariably leaving a chip,

stick or stone in place of each article taken away. The miners look upon the uncanny dealings of these precocious animals with superstition almost amounting to awe, and tell many wonderful stories of their fineness and the length to which they carry their depredations, but the predominant quality with which they invest them is the faculty of trading or exchanging alluded to.

THE BALLOT.

Thirty-three States to Hold Elections on Tuesday, Nov. 7.

Elections are to be held in thirty-three States of the Union on Tuesday, the 7th of November. The pluralities in 1880 in the States which vote Nov. 7 were as below, the Presidential returns being taken in the main as the basis:

State	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	34,280	18,728
Arkansas	18,728	34,280
California	78	78
Colorado	2,656	2,656
Delaware	1,663	1,663
Florida	4,319	4,319
Georgia	46,974	46,974
Illinois	40,716	40,716
Indiana	6,636	6,636
Iowa	78,009	78,009
Kansas	43,741	43,741
Kentucky	40,449	40,449
Louisiana	33,419	33,419
Maine	14,391	14,391
Massachusetts	53,246	53,246
Michigan	53,800	53,800
Minnesota	40,988	40,988
Mississippi	40,926	40,926
Missouri	55,942	55,942
Montana	26,466	26,466
Nebraska	5,729	5,729
Nevada	4,058	4,058
New Hampshire	2,910	2,910
New Jersey	2,910	2,910
New York	2,910	2,910
North Carolina	8,326	8,326
Pennsylvania	37,756	37,756
Rhode Island	7,446	7,446
South Carolina	14,391	14,391
Tennessee	26,414	26,414
Texas	26,368	26,368
Vermont	2,910	2,910
Wisconsin	29,769	29,769

Nov. 7, Missouri votes upon an amendment concerning the State judiciary. Nebraska decides upon an amendment permitting women to vote. Illinois votes on two amendments—one to offer her canal to the national Government, and the other to vote half a cent to complete her State House; New York considers an amendment regarding the making of the canal free, and the other providing for the election of additional Supreme Judges; and Wisconsin determines the question of amending the State constitution regarding the mode of electing county officers, and the election of county officers, and also by a change which shall make the general elections of State and county officers, except judicial officers biennial in the even years.

Nov. 7, those who were chosen in 1880 to hold over until 1885, if the amendment is adopted.

The members of Congress already chosen aggregate thirty-two Maine, four Vermont, one Oregon, one Ohio, twenty-one West Virginia, four. Under the new apportionment, Maine and Vermont each lose one member, while Ohio and West Virginia each gain one. As showing the importance of the number election, if it needs to be demonstrated, the number of members of the House to be chosen on that day is 236, or precisely the whole number under the old apportionment.

The November States gaining by the readjustment of representation are, Arkansas, one; California, two; Georgia, one; Illinois, one; Iowa, two; Kansas, four; Kentucky, one; Massachusetts, one; Michigan, one; Minnesota, two; Mississippi, one; Missouri, one; Nebraska, two; New York, one; North Carolina, one; Pennsylvania, one; South Carolina, two; Texas, five; Virginia, one; Wisconsin, one. The only November State losing under the apportionment is New Hampshire.

SIGNAL SERVICE.

Annual Report of the Chief Officer.

The Chief Signal Officer of the Army, in his annual report, says eleven new stations have been added, and special reports are made for the cotton and tobacco-growing regions of the country, and the means for giving warnings to cattle-rangers of Texas against the approach of "northern" have been improved. Experiments have been made with a view of increasing the value of the farm-weather bulletin by the addition of a weather chart of the United States, and it is believed that in a short time these charts may be successfully reproduced on the farmers' bulletin. With each year the popular knowledge of the uses of this bulletin grows, and the interest in agriculture to judge of the correctness of forecasts, and with the addition of the proposed weather-map and winds will be made to make correct predictions of the weather for localities where it is impossible to provide for in the brief sentence which expresses the prevailing weather indications anticipated for an entire day.

It is contemplated, which will complete the office progress, to add to this bulletin brief instructions for the use of instruments which may hereafter be furnished for local observers. The railway-bulletin service has been extended to the Texas coast, and the system of frost warnings for the benefit of the sugar interests in Louisiana has been continued. During the coming year it is proposed to telegraph frost warnings from the Signal Office to the telegraph offices in the sugar-growing regions. It is proposed to establish a system of frost warnings for the benefit of the tobacco-growing interest of the country, also similar service for the benefit of the citrus growers of Florida. A system of reports for the benefit of the cotton interests was thoroughly organized and successfully operated during the past year. The Signal Office has been interested in the cultivation of wheat and other grains in the Northwest it is contemplated to establish a service similar to that now in operation for the benefit of the cotton interests, which will complete the office progress, to add to this bulletin brief instructions for the use of instruments which may hereafter be furnished for local observers. The railway-bulletin service has been extended to the Texas coast, and the system of frost warnings for the benefit of the sugar interests in Louisiana has been continued. During the coming year it is proposed to telegraph frost warnings from the Signal Office to the telegraph offices in the sugar-growing regions. It is proposed to establish a system of frost warnings for the benefit of the tobacco-growing interest of the country, also similar service for the benefit of the citrus growers of Florida. 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